HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1825. No. 274.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington May 3.		Fayetteville May 12.		Newbern. April 30.		Petersburg May 13.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120 a	125	125 a	160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	37	40	42	45	40	45	45	70
Peach,	——	—		50	55	75	80	60	75
Bacon,	lb.	8		5½	6	6	6½	6	
Beeswax,	——	33		34	35	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	20	25	15	20	15	20	—	
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	23	23	25	23	25
Corn,	bush.	45		65	70	35	40	45	50
Cotton,	lb.	20	22	23	25	20	22	24	25½
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	12	14	15	16	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			80	85	65	75	—	
Flour,	bbl.	525	562½	425	500	700	800	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	—	
Iron,	ton		10000	11000	12000	—		11500	12000
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	8	7	8	—	
Lime,	cask	150	200	250	300	—		175	200
Molasses,	gall.	33	36	35	40	30	32	36	40
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	85	90	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	40	42½	40	45
Rice,	cwt.	325	337	350	400	350	375	—	
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	75	80	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——	45		65	75	60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	850	1000	800	1050	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	—		150	200
Hyson,	——	—		120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	130
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	550	—		500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	12	13	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		80	85	—		85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	33		32½	35	35	40	30	
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		200	225	—	
Port,	——	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—			80	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** * Members of the Sunday**

School and Bible societies of Orange county who are in arrears, and others having funds in their hands for the use of these societies, will please forward the same immediately to Wm. Huntington, treasurer, as it has become necessary to procure a new supply of books. It is hoped the importance of these institutions will be sufficiently apparent to induce a prompt compliance with this request.

May 2. 72—

Will be Sold,

ON the fourth Monday of May next, the corner house, now occupied by Mrs. Hannah Harris. Also the Store House, occupied by Wm. H. Phillips, late the property of Wm. H. Whitted, deceased. The payments will be as follow, viz one third on the first day of January next, the balance in two equal annual instalments, to bear interest from the first day of January, 1826.

J. Webb, *Ex'r.*

April 26. 71—4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, *Ex'r.*

March 29. 67—3m

NOTICE.

THERE has been, for some time, at my plantation, three miles east of Chapel Hill, a small bay HORSE, somewhat cut haired, and appears to be very old. The owner can have him by applying to me, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

Wm. M'Cauley.

April 30th. 1825. 72—3w

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf

ELECTIONEERING.

THE Citizens of Orange are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday the 24th inst. immediately after the adjournment of court, for the purpose of forming an association to discourage the practice of electioneering. A FELLOW CITIZEN.

May 3d, 1825.

CONFECTIONARY.

R. L. COOK takes this method of informing the citizens of Hillsborough, that he has established a Confectionary in the house adjoining the store of J. P Sneed & Co, where he will keep on hand a constant supply of the various articles in his line. The following compose a part of his present assortment, viz.

Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy,
Apple ditto,
Holland Gin,
Whiskey,
Cicily Madeira,
Country Wine,
Cherry Bounce,
Cordials, assorted,
Newark Cider,
Staughton's Bitters,
Spice ditto,
Loaf Sugar,
Candy, assorted,

Almonds,
Filberts,
Palm Nuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Cakes of all kinds,
Smoked and pickled Salmon,
Scotch Herrings,
English Walnuts,
Spanish Segars,
Cheese,
Alexandria and water Crackers.

Expects in a few days,

Codfish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Pickled Oysters,
Scaly Barks,
Madeira Nuts,
Oranges,
Limes,
Lemons,
Brown Stout,
Soda Powders,

Extract of Lavender, Lemon, Orange, Cinnamon,
Lavender Soap,
Rose ditto,
Musk ditto,
Transparent ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
&c.

with a general assortment of Toys.

Ice Creams will be furnished throughout the season.

April 12. 69—

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received, and will be opened by the 15th of the present month, a large and elegant assortment of

British, French, India, and Domestic

GOODS,

embracing every article common to be kept in a well assorted country store.

These goods having been purchased with cash, by the proprietor himself, in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, induces him to believe that he can and will sell them on as good terms as they can be had in any part of the state.

In addition to the above, he expects to receive in a few days,

7 hogsheads Orleans sugars,
38 bags prime green coffee,
4 bags allspice and pepper,
1000 lbs loaf sugar,
2 tons Baltimore castings,
12 boxes mould candles,
30 boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
100 kegs London white lead,
300 lbs. Venetian red,
10 boxes crome yellow,
100 lbs verdigris,
2 seroons Spanish flotant indigo,
1 tierce madder,
50 lbs. quicksilver,
36 bottles aquafortis,
150 first rate Russia rabbit skins,
20 doz morocco skins,
10 gallons spirits of wine,
200 pieces assorted galloon bindings & bands
Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson, and hyson skin Teas,
Teneriffe and Malaga wine,
20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 5d and 4d cut nails,

with every other article in the grocery and paint line usually kept; and with the offer of his sincere thanks to his old customers, he solicits a continuance of their favours.

Henry Humphreys.

Greensborough, April 4. 68—6w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, and are now opening, their spring supply of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Superfine blue and black broad cloths,
Ditto ditto cassimeres,
Blue and gray cassinett,
Drab and black striped satteen,
Vigonia cassimere,
Striped florentine,
Striped and white janes,
Blue and yellow nankeens,
Black circassian,
Striped and checked seersucker,
White and brown drilling,
Black bombazine,
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 calicoes and chintz,
9-4 fancy printed muslins,
4-4 printed jaconet cambric,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
Cambric dimity, 3-4 dimity,
Figured and plain book muslin,
Figured book, jaconet and mull ditto,
Tamboured mull and book ditto,
Suded mull and jaconet ditto.
Loom suded ditto,
Muslin and cambric robes,
Muslin frills,
Jaconet muslin cravats,
Thread and cotton lace, bobinets,
Ladies thread cambric handkerchiefs,
Long lawn,
Plain and figured crapes,
Crape scarfs and shawls,
Fancy silk ditto, Levantine ditto,
German ditto,
Flag and Barcelona ditto,
7-4 cashmere shawls,
Velvetteen handkerchiefs,
Merino half handkerchiefs,
Green and white gauze veils,
Damask bordered ditto,
Black and white lace ditto,
Black and blue gros de naples,
Green and brown ditto,
Figured and plain white satin,
Figured and plain black ditto,
Plain and striped levantine,
Sinshew, florence, and sarsnet,
Silk vestings,
Toilenette and Marseilles ditto,
White and black silk hose,
Ladies & gentlemen's cotton & worsted do.
Russia duck and diaper,
Irish linens,
Steam loom shirtings,
Bed tickings, German diaper,
Cotton damask,
Men's Woodstock, dogskin, buck, and beaver gloves,
Ladies' silk, kid, beaver, horsehide, and castor ditto,
Large silk umbrellas,
Ladies' umbrellas and parasols,
Linen and cotton check,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 brown and bleached domestic sheetings and shirtings,
Plain and striped northern homespun,
Black and brown holland,
Coloured cambrick,
Turkey red handkerchiefs,
Indigo dye ditto,
Checked and striped ditto,
Suspenders and garters,
Men's kip, calf, and seal skin shoes and shoetees,
Ladies' kid, seal skin, morocco, prunell and damask satin ditto,
Ladies' leghorn and straw flats,
Gentlemen's leghorn hats,

Together with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery, Queensware, Groceries, Paints and Dye Stuffs; Castings, consisting of pots, ovens, skillets, spiders, and andirons; all of which they are disposed to sell low for cash. An additional supply is expected daily.

Cain & Moore.

April 5. 68—

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price 25 cents,

A REVIEW

Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina. By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillborough.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

March 16. 65—

State of North-Carolina,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Downey Wade vs. *William Evans.* } Original attachment—levied on lands.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in June next, replevy the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 37½ 67—3m

Valuable Property for sale in the town of Hillsborough.

WILL be sold on the premises, on the 24th of May next, part of Lot No. 35 in the plan of said town, whereon is an excellent dwelling house, containing seven rooms, with four fire-places; also a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-crib, and an excellent blacksmith shop with four forges; being the lot whereon Capt. John Young, deceased, formerly lived, supposed to contain nearly three fourths of an acre. To be sold on a credit of nine and eighteen months; bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser. Farther particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Josiah Turner,

Surviving Partner of Young & Turner.

April 2. 68—7w

BLANKS,

For sale at this office.

Atlantic and Pacific Canal.

Washington City, April 27, 1825.

The Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida.

Sir: Knowing you to be deeply interested in the prosperity of our happy country, I have taken the liberty of addressing this letter to you, in the hope that it may draw forth a full investigation of the subject in question.

Several pieces have appeared in the National Journal, relative to the projected canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The importance of this great work is but slightly touched on. It is viewed only as important in shortening our voyages to India, China, and the North West Coast of America. My ideas on this subject go beyond these considerations. I will suggest them to you, and leave it to abler pens to follow. Captain Cook, by astronomical observations, ascertained that the waters on the Atlantic side were nineteen and a half feet higher than the Pacific, occasioned by the immense rush of water into the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, impelled by the trade winds. This great accumulation of water now finds vent between Cape Florida and Cuba, where it runs with a velocity of five or six miles per hour, of a breath of about 100 miles, and at an unknown depth.—It takes its course along our southern coast, in a N. E. direction, brushing past the different projections of the coast, until it gets into the latitude of the Delaware, when it curves more to the eastward, nearly touching George's and Newfoundland Banks; then east southerly, until it strikes the coast of Africa; then south and south westerly along the coast of Africa, until it loses itself about the latitude of 4 to 8 north, replacing the water blow to the westward. —Hence the Gulf Stream may be said to form a circle, and runs with more or less velocity, as it is more or less compressed.

I now come to the point. When this canal is opened, the rush of water into the Pacific will be immense, and probably cut away a passage for itself equal in magnitude to the straits of Gilbraltar. It follows, of course, that all those places on the Atlantic side of the continent, from Cape Florida to Porto Cavello, will reclaim from the ocean all banks that now have 19 feet water thereon, and the effect on our coast, from the Delaware to Cape Florida, will be proportionably effected; the dangerous shoals of Hatteras, Cape Fear, Cape Look-out, and cape Romain will be dry. The Gulf Stream will be done away; navigation rendered safe and easy. The Florida Reef will be stripped of all its terrors, and our voyages from the eastern ports to Cuba, and the ports in the bay, rendered shorter and safer.—But these are minor considerations, to what I am now coming at. Land about the mouth of the Mississippi will be vastly improved—the descent of the mouth being 19 feet more, will cause the current of the river to eat away its bed, and leave the banks comparatively high. It will drain immense marshes, that are now unproductive and unhealthy; do away the expense of levies, and reclaim thousands of acres from the ocean; and, in fine, make the states of Mississippi and Louisiana high and healthy.—The effect will be also great on the climate of Cuba. Coffee is a great staple of commerce in that Island. The coffee tree will not stand frost. Do away the Gulf Stream, and there is nothing to soften our north-west wind that causes severe frost and ice at New Orleans.

I regret extremely that the people of the U. States are likely to have no participation in this great work. We surely, are far more interested than the British. I find that a company is formed in London, soliciting government protection, and supported by British capital, to carry this object into effect. I should not be surprised if our flag was excluded, unless prompt measures are taken to insure us a fair participation with the British.

I have thus, Sir, suggested my views on this subject to you, to be used by you in any manner you think proper.

With much esteem, and high consideration, I am, Sir, you obdt. servant,

I. DOANE.

American Calicoes.—We were on Thursday last favored with specimens of American calicoes manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Crocker, Richmond & Otis, in Taunton, (Mass.) and as far as we are capable of judging in these matters, we are prepared to say, that the specimens laid before us, were in point of texture, beauty and brilliancy of colours, quite equal to any we have seen from the English manufactories, and for durability, will unquestionably outvie any that are wrought in the establishments of Manchester.

We were informed by the gentleman who laid the samples before us, that there are at that place daily printed about 150 pieces. The enterprising and wealthy gentlemen who own this establishment have for many years been engaged in several species of domestic industry, and have but recently turned their attention to the manufacture of calicoes. Their several establishments at Taunton are conducted with great ability, and at this moment afford employment to upwards of one thousand souls, and give to the beautiful village in which they are situated quite a metropolitan appearance. We rejoice to behold our capitalists vesting their funds in this way; and whilst we notice the fact, we cannot but opine that twenty years hence, under suitable and salutary encouragement, the United States will hold a distinguished rank among the manufacturing nations of the earth. The nation appears to have been awakened from its lethargy by the brilliant and instructive examples of New-York; internal improvments are rapidly progressing, and the arts and sciences being fostered and encouraged, we behold, in perspective, the future greatness of this mighty confederacy. *Prov. Pat.*

Silk Cotton of Colombia.—We have received from a gentleman in the country, a specimen of a peculiar kind of cotton, which is produced in the republic of Colombia, and may be seen at this office. That in our possession, was obtained near Bogota, the capital. It is of an extremely soft and perfectly silky texture and glossy appearance, of a short staple and dark or dingy colour. We are informed that it grows on a tree of considerable height, different from our plant. The cotton grows round the seed, in something like the shape of a pine-apple, so that when picked it requires no ginning. The Indians work it into shawls, &c. and a quantity has been sent to France, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it cannot be incorporated in the manufacture of silk goods. We understand that a gentleman of Scriven county has planted a small quantity of the seed, by way of experiment. *Savanah Georgian.*

Uncomon Fish.—Being on board the brig Mary & Eliza of Boston, from Baltimore, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1825, at 6, A. M. Race Point, Cape Cod, bearing S. S. E. distant 4 leagues, discovered something a little on our larboard bow, hauled up for it. When at a small distance, found it to be a living animal—took it be what has been called a Sea Serpent. We passed it a small distance, tacked ship and stood for it again. Found that there were two of them—they made from us—however, we soon overtook them. Being some time in company with them, we had a fair view. They appeared when head to us, more like horses swimming than any thing we could compare them to.—Their length appeared to be about 40 feet, their head and neck about 5 or 6 feet, which they kept out of the water, about 4 feet. From the top of their heads to the water, the head part appeared to be full of bunches like barnacles, or knots of divers colours, being about 100 feet from them we could view them well. Their bodies appeared to be of the colour of a whale, their tails lay flat ways in the water and spread about 8 feet, like a whale's tail. After viewing them about 15 minutes, we tacked ship, and stood on our course. They likewise tacked and swam after us, when they appeared more like horses than ever, and their way through the water was nearly as fast as ours. There was a white streak running about two thirds round their heads at the water's edge, which we took to be where the mouth was. They sometimes blowed like whales.—The spout holes were about 4 feet from their nose, on their backs. They had a very blunt nose. They must either be Sea Horses or Sea Serpents, for such a fish none on board ever saw before.

ABNER H. LOVELL, Master.
BENJ. SMALL, Mate.

The Stonington (Connecticut) paper recommends enforcing the by-law for restraing swine from running at large in the borough. The editor says —"It was only the day before yesterday that one of these gentlemen upon all-fours, who appears to possess rather a refined taste, for one of his grade in society, and who, perhaps, had a mind to avail himself of a speculation in West India produce, walked very deliberately into the cellar of a store near the wharf, and, with a good deal of *sang froid*, pulled the tap from a hogshead of molasses. Judging the goods, perhaps, not of a quality to warrant a purchase, he tried another hogshead. Thus situated, with copious streams of molasses flowing from either hogshead, he was apparently hesitating which of the two samples to chose, when the clerk happening to come into the cellar, rather unceremoniously turned his grunting customer into the street."

LATEST FROM LIBER A

Letters have been received at the office of the Colonization Society, in Washington city, from Liberia, dated the 15th of February. Mr Ashmun, the agent, writes—

"I had the honor to forward, per the Fidelity, which sailed from the Cape on the 27th of January, despatches giving the state of the colony to the 15th of the same month. Nothing has occurred since that date deserving particular notice. The colonists never were more perfectly healthy, and the public and private improvements are going forward at their usual pace, which, if slow, is a steady one, and will conduct us soon to circumstances equally comfortable and respectable. The great labor on hand is the re building, on an improved plan, of our principal fortification. The timber work is excluded, and mason work substituted in its place. It will cost high, but, once done, it will stand longer than the present generation of the colonists will last. Our pier, a work wholly of stone and mortar, extending into the river one hundred feet, at the head of which a fifty ton schooner might moor, is about one third finished, and is to be completed by the first of March.

"The natives are becoming insolent, and I judge it will be necessary to chastise them severely. We have, thank God, fifty tolerably trained young men, who, I think, may be relied on for the purpose. I shall wait a short time for the arrival of an armed vessel.

"We are now constructing a public fence around a body of plantations containing from four to five hundred acres; and the only difficulty apprehended, in bringing forward a very considerable crop of vegetables and some grain, is from the want of seeds,* for the former especially. Our hope still is to receive a supply from America. If they come to hand in all the month of May, it will be in time.

"Respecting our salary officers, I beg leave to state, that the entire expense of our guard has been paid up as it accrued; that the colonial secretary is also paid, the conductor of ordnance, the same; schoolmaster and schoolmistress, the same; public storekeeper about one-third paid his yearly salary.

"We have at present four vessels in the roads, and are never, in the dry season, without strangers."

* A full supply of seeds was sent out in the Hunter.

The following is from the log-book of the Accession (Rodman, master,) which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday bound to Hamburg, last from Bahia, to which city she had put back to land 42 African slaves rescued from a slave ship, name unknown, which the Accession had fallen in with about 500 miles from the coast of Brasil. The ship was on her beam-ends, surrounded by innumerable sharks, and on nearing her, discovered a number of Africans on the forecastle; being the only part of the ship above water, the men succeeded in getting 80 of them safe on board the Accession, and they made signs that the sun had set three times since the vessel had been upset. By considerable exertion, the master of the Accession cut a hole into the broadside of the vessel, and discovered in the hold a mass of dead negroes and casks of palm oil, and to his utter astonishment, had the happiness of rescuing ten more miserable Africans. [*Liverpool Paper, March 28.*

Peru—The Washington Gazette says: we have had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman, direct from Lima, who, as late as the first of February, had an interview with Gen. Bolivar, at that capital. The liberator appeared in a feeble state of health, sallow visage and of a very thin person. The fatigue and privations of his late campaigns have made serious inroads on his constitution, which was formerly, robust. He was about to return to Colombia for the restoration of his health and consequent repose, from the toils of the field. We learn that this intention had been delayed, in order to witness the fall of Callao, and to organize a government adapted to the yet unsettled state of Peru. He was received with great enthusiasm in Lima, and was visited every day, by crowds of the citizens, with whom he is very popular, and unostentatious in his behavior, generally attended by an aid-de-camp, a son of Sir Robert Wilson. At proper hours none are denied admittance to his presence, conversing affably with all who approach him. The army which surrendered at Ayacucho had embarked and were last seen by our ships steering for the Manilla. Our naval officers who visited Lima, distant from the coast 12 miles, were well received and permitted free egress and ingress without passports. The U. S. uniform when recognized by the guards was sufficient.

Pittsfield (Mass.) April 28.

Somnambulism—Mr. Timothy Dean, of Adams, in this county, son of the late Dr. Dean, had employed himself for some weeks in thrashing, during the past winter. One night as he was about closing his labors, he ascended a ladder to the top of the great beams in the barn where the rye which he was thrashing was deposited, to ascertain what number of bundles remained unthrashed, which he determined to finish the next day. The ensuing night, about 2 o'clock, as was supposed, Mr. Dean was heard by his mother to get up and go out, and had no further recollection of him during the night—he repaired to the barn, being in sound sleep, and, altogether unconscious of what he was doing, set open his barn doors, ascended the ladder as he had done the day before, on the haymow, thence out to the great beams of the barn to where the said rye was deposited, and threw down a flowing, and again descended and commenced thrashing it—when he had completed it he raked off the staw, and bound it into bundles, shoved up the rye to one side of the floor, and then carried the straw up the ladder and deposited it on some rails that lay across the great beams of the barn—then threw down another flooring of rye, which he thrashed and finished as before; thus he continued his labors until he had thrashed five floorings, and on returning from throwing down the sixth and last, in passing over part of the haymow, he fell off where the hay had been cut down about six feet on the lower part of it, which awoke him. He at first imagined himself in his neighbor's barn, but after groping about in the dark, for a long time, ascertained that he was in his own barn, and at length found the ladder on which he descended to the floor—closed his barn which he found open, and returned to his house—on coming to the light, found himself in such a profuse perspiration that his clothes were literally wet through—he went to bed and the next morning on going to the barn, found that he had thrashed, during the night, five bushels of rye—had raked the straw off in good order, and bound it up and deposited it on the great beams, and shoved up the grain to one side of the floor, in a workmanlike condition, without the least consciousness of what he was doing, until he fell from the hay. Mr. Dean was disposed to have concealed these extraordinary facts, until his neighbors inquired the cause of his thrashing at nights when his family disclosed the particulars.

Almost a Bloody Affair.

We editors are the historians of the day, and every bloody occurrence which happens within the reach of our pen, ought to be put on record for the benefit of posterity. Oh! lead! how many victims hast thou had—Oh! powder! how dost thou thirst after human blood! yet in the case before us happily ye have both been disappointed.

A maker of saddles and bridles and a bearer of burdens fell out a few days ago. What was the cause of the dispute we shall leave philosophers to investigate; we are only the humble annalist. But from suspicion they proceeded to contradiction, from contradiction to passion, from passion to personal courage, and courage clapped a brace of pistols before them. The saddler said 'I'll fight,' and the porter said 'so will I.' —'I'll settle it like a gentleman,' vociferated the saddler—'and so will I,' bawled forth the porter—'I'll have a pound of Duponts's best,' hallooed the saddler—'and so will I,' re-echoed the porter. 'I'll put two ounces of Missouri lead into you,' said the saddler—'and so will I,' said the brawny porter.

The belligerent parties accordingly chose their seconds, and the seconds picked out the pistols. The saddler's second forthwith brought pen, ink and paper, sat down with 'spectacles on face,' penned a challenge, run to the second of the porter, and clapped it into his hand. "There's a bill of the play for you," said the other. 'Very well,' was the reply. A place is appointed, the distance agreed upon, the instruments of woe selected; and the next scene, we have are the principals and the seconds scowling on each other, the pistols laying before them, four leaden bullets, ram rods, powder flasks, and a bottle of brandy. The seconds proceeded to work, loaded the instruments with a couple of balls each, and primed and cocked them in the usual manner.—They were then handed to the principals—'but what a falling off was there!' The hand of the saddler shook, the knees of the porter knocked each other. Every tint of colour disappeared from the face of the saddler, and lips of the porter trembled like the aspen leaf. 'I will not have it,' said the one—'nor will I,' said the other. 'I am not angry at Tom now,' said Dick—'nor I at Dick,' said Tom. 'I would not hurt a hair of your head,' said Tom to Dick—'nor would I of yours,' said Dick to Tom. 'Blast the pistols,' said Tom—'blast the pistols,' said Dick. 'Let us shake hands and have a glass of brandy,' said Tom—'so we shall,' said Dick. 'We'll never fall out again,' said Tom—'never,' said Dick—'never,' said the seconds—'never,' hallooed the whole party.

The pistols were flung away, the bottle of brandy emptied, and the whole party sung 'Auld Lang Syne' with great spirit and friendship.

Nat. Advocate.

Patents.—"Patent trusses, patent teeth instruments, patent pills, and patent lancets, are, in our opinion, all of a piece: and when medical men countenance and even patronize such useless efforts of human ingenuity, they encourage artizans, who might be better employed, to labor entirely in vain. What is there in this country that does not go by patent? We were lately acquainted with a gentleman who wore a patent hat, bought patent boots with cork soles, and daily besmeared his toes with Conway's patent corn plaster; not satisfied with this, he crawled into a patent doe skin shirt, and kept up his small clothes by patent suspenders; kept his chapped hands warm by patent spring black gloves—and finally, falling sick of a fever, took forty dollars worth of patent physic from a patent doctor, and, after languishing awhile on one of Jenck's patent bedsteads, he died—as all patent things do—prematurely—was placed in a patent cedar wood coffin, borne on a patent spring hearse to a patent air-tight tomb, where he now lies—a striking emblem of the numerous inventions which claim the protection of our American patent laws."—*Boat. Ned. Int.*

The navy of the United States is growing in an extent of which we are hardly aware. Fifteen years ago, the sailing of a frigate from one of our ports was quite an epoch, and the subject of conversation for weeks or months previous. Now a seventy-four, with a crew all told, of nearly a thousand men, slips off to sea one week, the next week another, and scacely any note taken of them, except at the port whence they sail.

Two frigates at once are just going, perhaps gone, to sea from Hampton roads: the Constellation, commanded by Capt. M. T. Woolsey, bound to Alvarado, where she will land Mr. Poinsett, our minister to Mexico, with his secretaries, and then join the West India squadron; and John Adams, Capt. Joseph J. Nicholson, bound to Chagres, there to land Capt. T. A. C. Jones and Lieut. W. W. Ramsay, who go out passengers, to serve in our Pacific squadron; after which that frigate also will join the West India squadron. [*Nat. Intell.*

Important discovery in the qualities of the Cocoa Nut.—A respectable lady, an inhabitant of Corunna, who lately arrived in this city, has given the following information to the president of the Royal Patriotic Society of Cuba.

"A maid servant, through forgetfulness, left a marble mortar in a tub of cocoa nut juice, into which the oil of the said fruit had been extracted. After many days' diligent search, it was found at the bottom of the tub, but to their great surprise, as soft as wax which had been heated at the fire; and the upper part nearly united. The softness which the marble had acquired, assisted in restoring it to its former natural shape, which it preserved, having obtained its usual hardness on being exposed to the air. The president of the society thought this information worthy of the minutest attention, and consequently prepared the cocoa nut juice in the manner above stated, which he emptied into a glazed earthen vessel and placed therein a slab of marble, stained with ink, and otherwise much injured by spots, which in progress of time had destroyed the whiteness of the marble. This was done on the 24th of February, and on the 27th the slab was removed perfectly clean, the stains entirely effaced, and the whole bearing evident signs of the powerful action of the liquid. The success attendant on this first experiment induced the president of the society to conceive the probability that the dissolvent quality of this liquid could be extended to metals, to ascertain this, he threw into the liquid a piece of silver, (which from use had acquired the colour of lead) one of copper that had become very black, the lock of a pistol covered with oxyd, and a pair of iron compasses in the same state. All those articles, at the expiration of 24 hours, were taken from the juice perfectly cleaned, and restored to their former color, although without polish, which however, was soon given to them, by washing them in water into which powder of hartshorn had been dissolved, and when dry rubbing them with a brush. These experiments were exhibited by the president to many of the members of the society and other persons whose curiosity had led them to witness the trial.

It must be observed, that on the tenth day after the immersion of the marble, it had not begun to exhibit that softness which was expected, from the veracity and good sense of the person who gave the first information, and was an eye witness of the results.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Dreadful Steam Boat Accident.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of April, about ten miles below Natchez, the boiler of the Teche burst, by which three men were killed, and several others scalded more or less severely, and the boat set on fire, and, with her cargo of cotton, entirely consumed.

Mr. Miles, of Kentucky, who had his foot scalded, had reached New Orleans, and given the following particulars; The Teche left Natchez landing after dark on Wednesday evening with 65 or 70 passengers, and many of whom came on board at the moment of her departure, and were unknown to each other. Having proceeded about ten miles, the night proved so dark and hazy that Captain Campbell concluded to lay by. About 3 o'clock, the steam having been raised, and at the instant of getting under weigh, the boiler burst with tremendous explosion; every light on board was extinguished, and all the hatches thrown off. In the scene of confusion that ensued, a cry was made that the vessel was on fire in her bow. Mr. Miles informs, that, anxious to ascertain the truth of this, he pressed forward, and fell eleven feet through one of the hatchways, where his foot was scalded in the hot water, and where he should have perished from excessive heat, but for the immediate exertions of the crew who drew him out with ropes. By this time the flames began to ascend, and each one made exertions to save himself. Those who could not get on board the yawl (which made three trips to the shore) threw over cotten bales, upon which they floated until her return—and in a short time all the survivors were conveyed to the shore.

But the extent of the calamity had not yet arrived. The steamboat Washington soon after passing up and being hailed, hove too, and a boat load of survivors, supposed to be 12 or 18 in number, the names unknown to our informant, who attempted to get on board her, were accidentally upset and drowned.

There were from 450 to 500 bales of cotton on board the Teche, when she left Natchez. We cannot but feel, says the Louisiana Advertiser, a deep sympathy for this last of the misfortunes of Captain Campbell, the worthy commander and part owner of the Teche.

On Friday the 8th April, Mr. Joseph Rounsevell, of Whitefield, and two young men, by the names of John Newton, son of Dexter Newton of Unity, and Franklin Fisher, of Dalton, were engaged in rolling logs from the bank into John's river in Dalton. The logs unexpectedly started and carried Rounsevell and two young men into the river. Rounsevell escaped with very little injury, whilst Newton and Fisher met with a different fate. Fisher had his head split open from top to bottom, and was killed instantly. Newton had his back and bowels dreadfully crushed and lacerated. Rounsevell, as he got out of the river, saw Newton trying to get upon a log: he asked Newton if he was much hurt, sprung into the river and took hold of him. The reply was: "I am dreadfully hurt—Lord have mercy on my soul." He leaned his head on Rounsevell's breast, and never spoke afterwards. The father of Newton stood near and beheld the heart-rending sight. These young men were between 20 and 21 years of age.

An accident occurred on Wednesday week at a respectible boarding house in N. York, which threatened to have been very tragical.—Soon after taking tea, most of the boarders, the family and servants, in all from twenty-five to thirty individuals, were seized with a violent illness, and it was soon ascertained that in the cakes of which they had partaken, the cook had unwittingly mixed a small quantity of *arsenic*, procured that day for another purpose. Medical aid was immediately obtained, and after a night of distress and horror, six physicians being in attendance, they were all pronounced out of danger. This occurrence should again serve to admonish housekeepers to be careful how they expose that poisonous drug so that it may be converted to an improper use.

A young woman named Elizabeth Duckworth, about 20 years of age, was burnt to death on the 25st ult. in Greenwich, Warren co. N. J. by her clothes taking fire. She was engaged in some operation which caused her to lean over the fire, the blaze of which communicated to her apron, and almost immediately inveloped her whole dress in flames.

Detroit, April

Shocking Affair.—Last Monday evening, Imri Fish, who, we are informed, is subject, at times, to partial insanity, went to the house of Mr. John Utter, in Bloomfield, Oakland county, and with an axe, killed Mrs. Utter and her daughter—aged about 13 years. No person witnessed the horrid deed: we cannot, therefore, detail the circumstances. Mr. Utter returned home between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, found his house forsaken, and discovered blood sprinkled about; he called for his wife and daughter, and sought them in vain—he then went to a neighbor's, who returned with him to search for his family; and after seeking for them some time, Mr. Utter stumbled over a body lying in a foot path—it was his daughter. The monster, it seems, had overtaken his victim at this place, and ended her life by giving her several horrid wounds with the edge of an axe, in her head and other parts of her body. Mr. Utter and his neighbor then [illegible] to the house, round which they [illegible] their search for Mrs. U.—they soon discovered her mangled remains [illegible] wood pile, a few yards from the house. Who need attempt to describe the feelings of the bereaved husband and father! [*Gazette.*

We observe by the Elkton paper, that Mr. Miller, one of the deputy sheriffs of Cœcil county, has gone, in company with several witnesses to examine the man who has been taken up at Harper's Ferry, confined in the Charlestown goal, as the supposed murderer of Miss Evelina Cunningham, and that if on an examination, he appears to be the guilty wretch, Mr. M. will take him on to Elkton for trial.

We have been informed upon respectable authority, that Markley, the man arrested as above, has been removed to Frederick county goal, to answer to a charge of robbery, committed in that county, and that since he has been there, a gentleman from the neighborhood where the young lady was killed, and who saw a man come out of the woods near where the body was found, on the day on which the murder was committed, has been on to Federick, and after examining and conversing with the prisoner, is willing to swear that he is the man whom he saw as above related.

The prisoner, we learn, is a wretch of the most dreadful and abandoned character, has been known to be the author of several crimes, at the bare mention of which nature revolts. After he was brought up to Federick, it appears he got four creatures of his acquaintance, to swear that he was in that place on the day on which the murder was committed, and would have been discharged, but for the charge of robbery.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

Internal Improvement.—The London papers inform us that "of the only two canals which unite Liverpool and Manchester, the thirty nine original proprietors of one of them, the *Old Quay*, have been paid every other year for half a century, the total amount of their investments; and a share in this canal, which cost only 70*l.* has recently been sold for 1,250*l.* With regard to the other, the late Duke of Bridgewater's, there is good reason to believe, that the net income has, for the last twenty years, averaged nearly 100,000*l.* per annum."

Safe passage to England.—Among other new projects, a company is forming in Liverpool for the purpose of cutting a ship canal across Ireland to avoid the dangerous passage from the western coast of England round Cape Clear. It has been estimated that the annual loss of property to and from America, on the coast of Ireland, amounts to 380,000*l.* and it is presumed that the greatest part of this loss would be avoided, and the voyage to America be considerably shortened, by a canal from the bay of Dublin to Galway bay.—The intention is to deepen and enlarge the grand canal which at present runs to the bounds of the county of Galway, and cut across that county for about twenty miles to the bay. The estimated expense is 800,000 pounds.

The new method of passing rivers by road made under the water, is about to be tested. A tunnel under the Thames, was commenced on the 2d March. It will be opened between 5 and 55 feet below high water mark, and carried through the blue clay of which there will be from 10 to 14 feet on the top of the brick work, in the deepest part of the river. The shaft now preparing, is intended for passengers. The largest descent for carriages, which is to be of about 200 feet diameter, will not be begun till the tunnel is carried to a certain extent under the river.

A correct idea of the advertising business of N. York may be formed from the fact, that in 7 days commencing on the 14th of April, and ending on the 21st, *eleven hundred and fifteen new advertisements* were published in the New York Gazette: Monday 199; Tuesday 163; Wednesday 170; Thursday 110; Friday 142; Saturday 138; Monday 193. Of these 224 averaged one dollar each; The others were from advertising subscribers at 40 dollars each. The extraordinary number of 213 new advertisements appeared in the N. Y. Gazette of the 26th April, and the editors were obliged to postpone 23 more new ones that were offered.

LAW DECISIONS.

"A case has been decided, we observe, by the court of last resort, in S. Carolina, that an *endorser* on a note may be a *competent* witness to invalidate a note; that his interest in the note does not vitiate his testimony; and that the only exception which can be taken to it, is, to his credibility as a witness."

Nat. Int.

The law has been decided otherwise in the state of New York. It has been settled long since, on solemn argument, and the point has not been disturbed by any subsequent adjudicament, that no one whose name is attached to any written instrument, can be a competent witness to invalidate or support such instrument.—*Ev. Post.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 18.

Another new Paper.—Benjamin H. Talbot has issued proposals for publishing, in Wilmington, N. C. a weekly newspaper, to be entitled the NORTH-CAROLINA REPORTER, AND WILMINGTON MARINE LIST; to be printed on good paper, of a size not less than a super royal sheet, with new type, at $3 50 per annum, payable in advance. The first number to be issued on the fourth day of July next.

Philip Du-Val and Thos. A. Williams have issued proposals for publishing, in Petersburg, Va. a new daily paper, to be entitled The MORNING ADVERTISER; price five dollars per annum, payable at the end of the first quarter. They also propose publishing a paper for the country, three times a week, under the title of the Petersburg Gazette, at three dollars per annum payable in advance.

Subscription papers for these journals can be seen at this office.

Episcopal Convention.—The annual convention of the protestant episcopal church in this state assembled at Washington on the 21st, and adjourned on the 25th ult. A friend has politely furnished us with the following notice of its proceedings:

Nine clergymen, including the bishop, and nineteen laymen, representing eleven churches, were present. After the organization of the convention and celebration of divine service, the Rev. Mr. Wright, of Wadesboro', delivered a discourse suited to the occasion, and each morning and evening of the session, prayers were offered and a sermon preached, and the rite of confirmation was administered to twenty-nine persons. On Sunday the Bishop held an ordination, and admitted Mr. C. C. Brainard, recently from Vermont, to the holy order of deacon, and the Rev. Joseph Pierson, officiating in Washington, to that of priest. Sermon by the bishop, and presentations of the candidates by Rev. Messrs. Empie and Mason, (of Newbern.) The newly organized Parish in Hillsborough was received into Union, and the reports from the different churches afforded cause for gratitude to "the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls," "for his continued care and watchful providence," and for the measure of success with which he has blessed the ministration of his word and sacraments.

The convention will next meet at Hillsborough. The sermon by the bishop is shortly to be published.

The Rev. Mr. Green delivered an interesting discourse in behalf of the missionary society, and a generous contribution was made in aid of its funds.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Melacholy Accident.—We are truly sorry to understand that a child of Mr. Joseph J. Williams, formerly of this county, but now residing in Franklin, fell into the well a few days ago and was drowned, before it was discovered. A servant in passing by, discovered something white, and called to the master, who came, and with a pair of pot hooks, succeeded in drawing the object up, but could not distinguish what it was, until near the top of the well. On finding it was one of their own children, which had not been missed by any of the family, the awful shock which it produced upon the parents may be imagined, but cannot be expressed, particularly the distressed father, who, we understand, was so horror-stricken, that he fainted and fell prostrate on the spot.

Warrenton Rep.

Milledgeville, May 3.

We stop the press to announce the distressing intelligence of the murder of the Indian Chief Gen. WM. MCINTOSH, and the Chief of Cowetan, TUSTUNNUGGEE TOMME, which was brought to the governor yesterday evening by Chilly McIntosh, the general's son, and five chiefs of the nation, who made their escape from the massacre. The mischief was perpetrated last Saturday by a large body of Indians, supposed to be four hundred, who attacked Gen. McIntosh in his own house, on the very day he had appointed to set off at the head of a mission to explore the country west of the Mississippi for the future residence of the nation. There is too much reason to fear that *white men* were the instigators of this horrid butchery.

Southern Recorder.

It was officially announced at St. Petersburg, on the 3d of March, that all the differences which had arisen between Russia and Great Britain, on the subject of the Northwest Coast of America, were definitely adjusted in a convention signed on that day by count Nesselrode on the one part, and Mr. Stratford Canning on the other. The convention fixes the limits of the trade and navigation of the two powers in that quarter, and regulates all that relates to them. *Nat. Int.*

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the 6th instant, chief justice Tilghman in the chair and Nicholas Biddle, esq. secretary, it was resolved, after an able and animated debate, to send delegates to a state convention at Harrisburg, for the purpose of promoting the great cause of the internal improvement of Pennsylvania. Mr. John Sergeant, Mr. Newbold, Mr. B. Chew, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, Mr. J. K. Kane, and others, took part in the debate.

Eleven million loan.—Samuel L. Southard, acting secretary of the treasury, has given notice, that on the first day of October next, the eleven million loan of 1812, with the interest due thereon, will be paid off.

Intelligence has been received, by way of Charleston, of the capture of three or four more pirates, who were carried into Porto Rico, since the sweep made by Lieut. Sloat. The news was brought to Charleston by Capt. Watson, of the brig Hunter, from St. Thomas.

The canal.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says, that "from the 12th April to the 1st May, three hundred and forty nine boats departed from Albany, laden with three thousand and thirty eight tons of merchandise, &c. and seventeen thousand and ninety-six dollars were paid to the collector at Albany, on account of toll." On Monday and Tuesday last, there arrived by the same conveyance, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine barrels of flour; seven thousand five hundred and thirty bushels of wheat; and eight hundred and thirty four barrels of ashes, besides a great amount of sundry articles."

A hogshead of tobacco, raised in the state of Ohio, by Mr. Isaac Ijams, weighing 833 pounds nett, was sold at Baltimore last week, at $40 per hundred. Another hogshead, raised in Maryland, by Daniel Murray, esq. weighing 830 pounds, was sold at $30 per hundred.

American Nankeens—J. B. Nones, of Philadelphia, has obtained a patent for a receipt to make buff or nankeen colors, which are indelible. This discovery is of great value, as we now can have nankeens of a cheap quality, and of American manufacture.

The *judges of the court of appeals in the state of Kentucky*, forced by an act of the legislature to give place to the new court, both of which tribunals have been hearing parties and deciding cases, have now come to a resolution to take no measure to regain the public records and property, and replace them in the hands of the legitimate clerks, and to deliver no opinions in cases held under advisement. "They have adjourned until the first Monday in October next, before which time an election intervenes. If the questions above mentioned had been decided in the affirmative, the court possessed no power to enforce their decisions—the military force would have been arrayed against them; and they rely upon the hope that the people will turn their present legislators and magistrate out of office, and that their successors will reinstate the old court of appeals."

The East Florida Herald says, it is understood that Gen. LA FAYETTE will locate his township of land in Florida, at or near the seat of government, and that Gen. Call is his agent for this purpose. He offers for sale one-half of it, and the other half he will retain.

The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser does not deem it advantageous to American commerce if the report should prove true that the English corn laws were about to undergo an entire repeal or essential modification; as in that event, the market could be supplied from the continent or from Egypt, as cheap as from this country.

The proprietors of the New York Daily Advertiser, and the American, have sent to England for a press, which will strike off 2,000 sheets in an hour. The necessity of this rapid movement is, probably, found in the number of advertisements, for which they necessarily keep their paper open until a late hour. The former paper contained on Wednesday, ten columns of new advertisements, set in very small type.

[*U. S. Gazette.*

It is several months since the editors of the National Intelligencer took steps towards the same object. If the machine be an efficient one it will be of great value to their establishment, and of some value also to the public. During the sessions of congress, the paper is rarely put to press before 5 o'clock, and it is impossible for us to get the papers put up in time for the mails, or to have them printed for distribution in the city as early as desirable. If this press really works the wonders promised of it, the additional expense of it will be compensated by the advantages which it offers. *Nat. Intel.*

New British Minister.—The New-York Albion mentions the appointment of Mr. CHARLES ROBERT VAUGHAN, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this country. It was lately mentioned in the Paris papers that Mr. Vaughan had passed through that city on his return to England from Switzerland, where he has been for the last two or three years in the capacity of minister. He is a young man under forty years of age, of distinguished talents, a fine scholar, and of great moral worth. He went to Spain in 1809, and soon after published a very interesting account of the siege of Saragossa. When Sir Henry Wellesley was appointed ambassador to the constitutional government of Spain at Seville, Mr. Vaughan was appointed his secretary, and he remained in that station until 1818, when Sir Henry went for six or eight months to England, during which time Mr. Vaughan acted in the capacity of minister. He was afterwards, in 1820, appointed secretary to the embassy in France, and in 1822 or 1823, minister to Switzerland.

A Paris paper contains the following article:—"Signor Gulmini, formerly Maitre de Chapelle of Pope Benedict 14th, died lately in the neighborhood of Parma, aged 138 years. This is the first instance of a musician having reached that advanced age."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says—We are informed that letters have been received in this city, stating that the Spanish ports are open for the admission of flour, grain and pulse of every description.

New Cotton Country.—In the Quarterly Review, of December 1824. No. 16, we find in a note to Cruise's Visit to New Zealand, the following, on Otaheite, page 62.

"From the improved condition of the Tabeitans, as represented by capt. Duberry, and which is corroborated by one of our South Sea Whalers, these islands may, ere long, become of considerable importance in a commercial point of view; indeed, we are credibly informed, that within the last three years the natives of Tabeite have inclosed 12,000 acres, and are planting cotton which is said to possess the finest fibre."

Louisville, Ky. April 16.

Accident.—Mr. John A. Knapp, late of Cincinnatti, came to his death, on Thursday night last, by rising in his sleep, and walking out of the window of a garret room, in which he usually lodged.

Decency!—In the town of Union, (Illinois,) the citizens fastened the effigy of Mr. Cook, their representative, to a whipping post, *scourged it, hung it, shot it, and burnt it.*

On the 8th ult. an affray took place in the streets of Lexington, Ky. between Mr. Bayley, the editor of the Western Monitor, and Mr. Thomas J. Stevenson, who had been in his employment as a printer until that morning. The result was, that Mr. Stevenson received a mortal wound from a sword cane, which terminated his existence in a few hours. Mr. B. was examined before a bench of magistrates, and acquitted, on the ground that the act was done in self-defence.

The Paris Journal des Debats, after quoting a part of the speech of Mr. Huskisson, on the reduction of duties on foreign goods, remarks—"These citations are sufficient to give an idea of the commercial revolution which the English policy proposes to effect. The principles of Adam Smith are triumphant. Free commerce is a bond of concord and friendship between nations, as this great economist predicted."

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

An Address from the Trotter's Creek branch of the Manumission Society of North-Carolina, to the inhabitants of said state.

Fellow Citizens.—With an unshaken confidence in the goodness of the cause which we have espoused, and a consequent expectation of the sanction of your judgment, we humbly attempt to address you; not presuming to intimate that we have made discoveries unthought of by our fellow citizens, but to invite them to unite in a common exertion for the removal of one of the principal grievances of our land. We allude to slavery, with its inseparable concomitants. Gigantic as the subject is, let us not be deterred from taking an impartial veiw of its deformities, and endeavoring to devise plans by which the abolition of this alarming evil may be promoted. Great events have had their origin in obscurity. Trace the noble river to its source, and we find a small spring. But we will not spend time in encouraging ourselves in this unpopular work: that there is a necessity for such a work in this boasted land of liberty, ought to cause every American to blush. We will advert to the well known theme of the white man's ancestors kidnaping the coloured man's ancestors, and the injustice and impolicy of our detaining their offspring in bondage, and thereby subjecting ourselves to the character of the receiver's being as bad as the thief. The impolicy consists in the increasing care of family government; corroding care, which Pinkney, the impolitic advocate of slavery in the south, acknowledged to have the effect of shortening the days of one half of the thinking part of the human family. What person of experience will say, that slaves lessen the care of the owner? Is it not a well known fact, that they subject those who have the care of them to a bunch of keys, and continual distrust? In vain does the owner (or claimer more properly speaking) exhort them to honesty, and if he be christian like, hold up to their view an ever watchful Providence, who will take cognizance of each purloining act; for the labouring slaves well know, that the choice products of the field, which they are not allowed to consume, ought to be, and is of right, the reward of their own toil, and that justice will not withhold it from them; therefore we repeat it, it is in vain for a slave-holder to speak of moral honesty or divine omniscience to the bondman. It does not come well from the lips of the oppessor to the oppressed. It sounds like the preaching of the drunken Indian, who exhorted his hearers to do "as he said and not as he did." If any should ask, if we wish those who were born as it were slave-holders, and trained to live delicately, in a manner that seems to say, "I sit as a queen forever," to free their slaves, to throw away their patrimony and thereby cause a domestic revolution, a change of customs, of habits and of ideas; we answer, that it is no more than what death is daily doing amongst us; that change is one of the principle features of this world; that nothing stands the test but justice and truth; that the change can be no greater than that experienced in Egypt, when the bond sons and bond daughters of Israel were led triumphant by the high arm of Almighty power and justice, out of the reach of tyrannical oppression. And we wish to observe here, that we believe we as yet have the opportunity of escaping the dreadful scourge which the cruel oppressor of the children of Israel forced upon himself. Although undoing the heavy burdens and letting the oppressed go free, and thereby performing the acceptable sacrifice, may wound our pride, it will never burden our consciences, nor hurt the sensibility which is the offspring of justice. This would afford the opportunity of improving the condition of those of our own colour, whether male or female, and of lowering the unformed christian down from the dangerous station of a monarchical like independence to the safe and honorable one of the christian republican. The description of a king given to the children of Israel by the prophet Samuel, will not then be the exact portrait of a modern slave-holder as it now is; viz. "he will take your sons and appoint them for himself, for his chariots, and to be his horsemen; and some shall run before his chariots, and he will set them to ear his ground, and to reap his harvest; and he will take your daughters to be confectioners, and to be cooks, and to be be bakers, and he will take the tenth of your seed and of your vineyards, (herein the picture of ancient despotism is superlatively eclipsed by the modern slave-holder, who is not content with the tenth but takes *all*, the refuse excepted:) and he will take your men-servants and your maid-servants, and your goodliest young men, and put them to his work, and ye shall cry out in that day and the Lord will not hear you." We believe the modern slave is more favoured than the ancient, as described in the latter part of this quotation. We believe their cry has reached the ear of Divine Majesty, and that he is graciously preparing earthly mansions or habitations for them, as we republican christians wash our hands in innocency. We are aware that an inconvenience as respects what is termed drudgery, must exist in many families for a while, owing to white females having imbibed false notions of honourable or dishonourable employment; and this too is the effect of slavery. But individual suffering in this way is not to be considered when general good is foreseen to be the result. Americans, whether male or female, ought not to shrink beneath discouragements, when good to their country, or suffering humanity, is the object.

In squaring our conduct by the golden rule, we shall be enabled to answer without remorse the awful inquiry of "what hast thou done with the lambs committed to thy care in the wilderness?" Whereas, according to our present conduct, if they are black lambs, the answer must be, they are placed under an overseer, without restraint from native corruption, or means of improvement in morality or religion; whilst a proportional extra latitude is extended to the white lambs of the same domain; the former perishing for lack of knowledge, the latter cloyed with excess of indulgence. When we hear a master that is in this situation sympathising with a white man who is witnessing a contract, by making his mark, how do we feel, knowing that in his kitchen are immortal souls and rational faculties, rusting for the want of mental exercise, polluted for the want of civilizing aid? Stimulated by motives of the purest philanthropy, we venture to present our opinion to the disposer of the coloured person's time; who, if a minor, ought to be taught to read the labour and exercise of him, who is the author of true civilization, as well as the way to eternal repose. Fulfil the requirings of the law for a while, bond child; this will qualify the rising generation to sooth, instruct and guard the errors of a bond parent when liberated, and afford a security for our pretended fears of the free negroes.

Thus, fellow citizens, we have considered it our duty, as friends to mankind, as well wishers to the prosperity of our country, and above all, as people professing the benign religion of him who commanded "to undo the heavy burthens and let the oppressed go free;" to offer these few observations for your candid investigation; and may you unite with us in the promotion of our object, to the end that slavery may be done away by the voluntary consent of the people, and not by the hand of avenging justice.

THE COMMENCEMENT BALL.

At Mr. Alsobrook's newly constructed, spacious and splendid room, will be given on the 9th of June a ball complimentary to the graduates of 1825. The writer is happy to state that the accommodations at the Hill are much better now than heretofore; and ardently hopes that this circumstance, with many others, will induce the good and FAIR of the state to encourage by their attendance the indefatigable efforts of the students of the university to amuse and agreeably entertain the commencement guests.

A STUDENT.

Chapel Hill, May 14th, 1825.

MARRIED,

At Sandwick (Mass.) on the 21st ultimo, Mr. WESTON R. GALES (the junior editor of the Raleigh Register) to Miss L. S. FREEMAN, daughter of the hon. Nathaniel Freeman, of the former place.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general and choice assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which we are disposed to sell on liberal terms. Our customers and the public are invited to call and examine, as we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles with pretty names.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

P. S. Those in arrears are earnestly requested to make payment.

May 14. 74—3w

NEW WORKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, the following works: Ewell's Family Physician, (new edition,) Long's 2d Expedition, Wolfe's Missionary Journal, Benedict's History of all Religions, Prior's life of Edmund Burke, Memoirs of Goethe, Dallas's Recollections of Lord Byron, Private Correspondence of Lord Byron, Recollections of the Peninsula, Valley of Shenandoah, Montgomery's Prose, by a Poet, Campbell's Theodoric, Rudiments of Chemistry, Thornton's Hottany, &c. Additional supplies expected shortly.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

May 17. 74—1w

$ 10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 14th inst. a bound boy by the name of *Nelson Bevington*. He took with him a small bay horse, ten or twelve years old, stout made, with some white in his fore head, about four feet nine or ten inches high, with one white hind foot, shod before. The boy had on, when he went away, a blue homespun coat and pantaloons, and a wool hat; he is about seventeen years old, stout made, and has on the right side of his head a tetterworm, or something like what is called the scald head, full plump eye. Ten dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said boy to me, either with or without the horse, six miles south east of Hillsborough.

W. N. Pratt.

May 17. 74—3w

From the Winyaw Intelligencer.

WOMAN.

There is a charm in woman's eye,
Which cannot be resisted;
A charm from which you need not fly,
For with thy heart 'tis twisted.

There is a word in woman's look,
A word of magic power;
It haunts thee in these closest nook,
And in the stillest hour.

There is a spell in woman's smile,
A spell so won'drous strong,
That though 'twere form'd in deepest guile,
Yet could not dream of wrong.

Oh woman, dearest balm of life,
And solace of our care;
Without thee, in this world of strife,
All would be dread despair.

But with thee, ev'ry boon of heaven,
Is doubly welcome here,
And thou the dearest it has given,
Prepares our passage there.

WAR.

By Washington Irving.

It was the opinion of that political philosopher, Lucretia, that war was the original state of man; whom he described as being primitively a savage beast of prey, engaged in a constant state of hostility with his own species, and that his ferocious spirit was tamed and meliorated by society. The same opinion has been advocated by the learned Hobbes, nor have there been wanting a host of sage philosophers to admit and defend it.

For my part, I am prodigiously fond of these valuable speculations so complimentary to human nature, and which are so ingeniously calculated to awaken the hearts of both writer and reader. But in this instance I am inclined to make the proposition by halves, believing with old Horace, that tho' war may have been originally the favorite amusement and employment of our progenitors, yet like many other excellent habits, so far from being meliorated, it has been cultivated and confirmed by refinement and civilization, and increases in exact proportion as we approach towards that state of perfection, which is the *ne plus ultra* of modern philosophy.

The first conflict between man and man was the mere exertion of physical force, unaided by auxiliary weapons—his arm was his buckler, his fist was his mace, and a broken head the catastrophe of his encounters. The battle of unassisted strength was succeeded by the more rugged ones of stones and clubs, and war assumed a sanguinary aspect. As man advanced in refinement, as his faculties expanded and his sensibilities became more exquisite, he grew rapidly more experienced. He invented a thousand devices to defend and to assault—the helmet, the cutlass, and the buckler; the sword, the dart, and the javelin, prepared to elude the wound as well as to launch the blow. Still urging on the brilliant and philanthropic career of invention, he enlarges and heightens his power of defence and injury.

Still insatiable, though armed with machinery that seemed to reach the limits of destructive invention, and to yield to a power of injury, commensurate even to the desires of revenge—still deeper researches must be made in the diabolical arcana. With furious zeal he dives into the bowels of the earth; he toils amidst poisonous minerals and deadly salts; the sublime discovery of gunpowder blazes upon the world. This is grand! this indeed marks the powers of the mind, and bespeaks that divine endowment of reason, which distinguishes us from the animals our inferiors. The unenlightened brutes content themselves with the native forest which Providence assigned them. The angry bull buts with his horns, as did his progenitors before him; the lion, the leopard, the tiger, seek only with their talons and their fangs to gratify their sanguinary fury; and even the subtle serpent darts the same venom, and uses the same wiles, as did his sire before the flood. Man alone, blessed with the inventive mind, goes on from discovery to discovery—enlarges and multiplies his powers of destruction; arrogates the tremendous weapons of the deity itself, and taxes creation to assist him in murdering his own brother worm!

VENICE.

A history of this celebrated state, commonly called a republic, has been recently published in France, by the author, M. Daru. The only account we have seen of this work is in the last number of the Quarterly Review, which contains an interesting article upon it. The Reviewers commence their remarks by saying that—"The origin of that celebrated republic must be dated from before the commencement of modern history; and its extinction has been numbered among the striking political events of our own times. Emerging from the bosom of the waves in the darkest ages of Italian misery, the queen of the Adriatic—herself immovable—became a mournful spectator of the long agony and dissolution of the Roman empire. For thirteen hundred years she witnessed in security the subsequent ravages of continental wars, the rise and declension of nations, the change of dynasties—the whole awful drama of human fate; until the last surviving witness of antiquity, the common link between two periods of civilization, she fell in her turn, and has reached the lowest depth of abasement."

We have often admired the bravery and exploits of the Venetians, and from a very imperfect knowledge of the true character of their government did suppose that there must have been something, at least, that was praiseworthy and free; and when we found the reviewers making the following broad denunciation, we were for a moment surprised. After mentioning her wars with Genoa, and other places, and the extending of her dominion and influence over a great part of Lombardy, and in Italy, they add—"But even these yield in interest to the fearful and imposing spectacle which is offered by the constitution and policy of her government:—the gloomiest fabric of real despotism ever erected for the pretended security of republican freedom. History has no parallel to that silent, mysterious, inexorable tyranny; a tyranny to its subjects.

—"subtle, invisible,
And universal as the air they breathed!
A power that never slumbered, never pardoned,
All eye, all ear, now hear and every where"—

Strange as it may seem,—"under this dark and relentless administration Venice was the throne of pleasure, the chosen seat, not only of Italian but of European festivity;" and after giving an account of the gaiety and splendor by which she was distinguished, the reviewers say, "But in so fair a city, all this splendor, festivity and lively activity, was consistent with scenes of secret, but excessive horror. Her palaces and her prisons were contiguous; and while the masque and the revel encircled the edifice of government, that ancient pile covered abodes of misery, from which mercy and hope were alike excluded.—During the gayest hours of Venetian pleasure, in the throng of the casino, or in the mazes of the carnival, individuals disappeared from society, and were heard of no more: to breathe an inquiry after their fate, was a dangerous imprudence; even to mourn their loss, was an act of guilt."—"The influence of a secret police pervaded the city; there was no privacy in domestic life, no confidence in familiar discourse, which was not chilled or violated by fears and suspicions, or a detestable treachery, against which there was no assurance, which no caution could guard against, and where no sharp-sightedness could point out the source of danger."

During this state of things, all the proceedings of the government were kept in mysterious obscurity. "The secret archieves of the state were withheld from the inspection of its subjects. Hence all historical accounts of the republic were superficial and imperfect. But times are essentially altered at Venice; as the reviewers remark, "The period has arrived when all the fearful recesses of the Venetian despotism may be securely investigated. The most secret records of the extinguished state have been bared to the inspection of the curious; and even the dungeons of St. Mark have been opened to the traveller. The removal of the republican archives by the French, after the conquest of the republic by Bonaparte, has paved the way for a full exposure of the horrible iniquity of the government, and the service has been performed by M. Daru."—And a more detestable system of government, or a more tyrannical and sanguinary administration under it, we do not believe ever existed. We may hereafter notice it more particularly. At present we have only room enough to say with the reviewers, that—"If the state had not been perfidiously overthrown by the French, the epoch had arrived when it must have sunk under the weight of its own corruption; and detestation at the treachery of its betrayers is mingled with the conviction, that humanity has at least nothing to regret in the catastrophe."

From the Christian Courier.

GOOD HUMOR.

In a warm season, it cannot but be appropriate to recommend coolness of temper, and calmness of deportment. It is not the easterly breeze, fresh from the surface of the Atlantic—it is not the sweet luxury of the ice-house—nor any, nor all the safeguards against external heat, that can arrest the fever of passion, and suppress the blustering effervescence of anger.

Anger is weakness, and injures the strong. It is rashness, and defeats the skilful. It is deformity, and mars the lovely. It is excusable in children—but a man in a passion is still a child. If you must be angry, if the heat of your bosom must evaporate in exclamations and curses, and the harmony of your features be disturbed by frowns and distortions, shut yourself up in your chamber until the process is over. If you would go through this world with any thing of composure, take things as you find them. Yield your sympathies to the deserving, your compassion to the unfortunate, but your temper to no one. Conceal your mortification, the display of which serves only to gladden your enemy. The servant, who excites your anger, is so far your master. The adversary who draws down your imprecations has conquered you. You yield to him the control which God originally gave to yourself.

If you are an author, above all things keep cool and good natured. If you write in a passion, you cannot expect your readers to be also in a passion; and an angry writer is of all things the most ridiculous, for while words soon loose their heat, and die away of their own exhaustion, writers strive to continue their asperity in spite of time and better feelings.

If you are a lawyer, and lose a cause, never be angry. The defeat of your client becomes your own, when your temper is thereby ruffled.

If you are young, be not angry—for you live in the benevolent bloom of the universe. If you are old, be not angry—cheerfulness is the charm of the desert.

If you look properly on this world, its misfortunes will become sources of pleasure. The greatest triumph is that of endurance. Study to be happy, and you must be so.

Extraordinary instance of female heroism, extracted from a letter writen by Colonel James Perry to the Rev. Jordon Doge

Nelson Co. (Ky.) April 20, 1788.

On the first of April inst. a number of Indians surrounded the house of Jno. Merril, which was dicovered by the dog. Merril, thereupon, stepped to the door to see whether he could discover any thing, and received three musket balls, which caused him to fall back into the house with a broken leg and arm. The Indians rushed on to the door, but it being instantly fastened by his wife, who, with a girl of about fifteen years of age, stood against it, the savages could not immediately enter. They broke one part of the door; and one of them crowded partly through. The heroic mother, in the midst of her screaming children and groaning husband, seized an axe, and gave the fatal blow to the savage, and he falling headlong into the house, the others supposed they had obtained their end, and rushed in after him, until four of them fell in the like manner, before they discovered their mistake. The rest retreated, which gave opportunity to secure the door. The conquerors rejoiced in their victory, hoping they had killed the whole company; but their expectations were soon dashed by finding the door again attacked, which the bold mother endeavored once more to secure, with the assistance of the young woman: their fears now come upon them like a flood; and they soon heard a noise on the top of the house, and found the Indians were coming down the chimney; all hopes of deliverance were now at an end; but the wounded man ordered his little child to tumble a couch that was filled with hair on the fire, which made such a smoke that two lusty Indians came tumbling down the chimney; the wounded man exerting every faculty in this critical moment, seized a billet of wood, with which he conquered the smothered Indians; at the same instant the woman aimed a blow at the savage at the door, but not with the same effect as the rest, but which cause him to retreat. They then again secured the door as fast as posible; and rejoiced at their deliverence, but not without fear of a third attack. They carefully watched with new family until morning, and were not again disturbed.

'We learn by a prisoner that made his escape from the Indians, that the wounded savage last mentioned was the only one that escaped at this time. On his return he was asked, "what news, brother?" "Plaguy bad news," replied the wounded Indian, "for the squaws have taken the breech-clout, and fight worse than the long knives." This extraordinary affair happened at Newbardstown, about fifteen miles from Sandy creek, and may be relied on as a fact."

From Chalmer's Astronomical Discourses.

Who shall assign a limit to the discoveries of future ages? Who can prescribe to science her boundaries, or restrain the active and insatiable curiosity of man within the circle of his present acquirements? We may guess with plausibility what we cannot anticipate with confidence. The day may yet be coming, when our instruments of observation shall be inconceivably more powerful. They may ascertain still more decisive points of resemblance. They may resolve the same question by the evidence of sense which is now so abundantly convincing by the evidence of analogy. They may lay open to us the unquestionable vestiges of art, and industry, and intelligence. We may see summer throwing its mantle over its mighty tracts, and we may see them left naked and colourless after the flush of vegetation has disappeared. In the progress of years, or of centuries, we may trace the hand of cultivation spreading a new aspect over some portion of the planetary surface. Perhaps some large city, the metropolis of a mighty empire, may expand into a visible spot by the powers of some future telescope. Perhaps the glass of some observer in a distant age, may enable him to construct the map of another world; and to lay down the surface of it in all its minute and topical varieties. But there is no end of conjecture, and to the men of other times we leave the full assurance of what we can assert with the highest probability, that yon planetary orbs are so many worlds, that they teem with life, and that the Mighty Being who presides in high authority over this scene of grandeur and astonishment, has there planted the worshippers of his glory.

The discoveries of science widen the empire of creation far beyond the limits which were formerly assigned to it.—They give us to see that yon sun, throned in his planetary system, gives light and warmth, and the vicisitude of season, to an extent of surface, several hundreds of times greater than that of the earth which we inhabit. They lay open to us a number of worlds, rolling in their respective circles around this vast luminary—and prove, that the ball which we tread upon, with all its mighty burden of oceans, and continents, instead of being distinguished from others, is among the least of them, and from some of the most distant planets, would not occupy a visible point in the concave of their firmament. They let us know, that though this mighty earth, with all its miriads of people, were to sink into annihilation, there are some worlds where an event so awful to us, would be unnoticed and unknown, and others, where it would be nothing more than the disappearance of a little star which had ceased from its twinkling. We should feel a sentiment of modesty at this just but humiliating representation. We should learn not to look on our earth as the universe of God, but one paltry and insignificant portion of it, that it is only one of the many mansions which the Supreme Being has created for the accommodation of his worshippers, and only one of the many worlds rolling in that flood of light which the sun pours around him to the outer limits of the planetary system.

When is a man rich enough?

When a lad, an old gentleman took the trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view I remember he one day asked me, when is a man rich enough? I replied, when he has a thousand pounds. He said, No. Two thousand? No. Ten thousand? No. Twenty thousand? No. A hundred thousand? which I thought would settle the business: but he still continued to say No. I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, *When he has a little more than he has*, and that is never. If he acquires one thousand he wishes to have two thousand, then five, then ten, then twenty, then fifty, from that his riches he would have amount to a hundred thousand, and so on till he had grasped the whole world; after which he would look about him, like Alexander, for other worlds to possess.

Many a proof have I had of the truth of this old gentleman's remark, since he made it to me, and I am happy to say I have discovered the reason. Full enjoyment, full satisfaction to the mind of man, can only be found in possessing God, with all his infinite perfections. It is only the Creator, not the creature, that can satisfy. [*S. Scholar's Mag.*

Advance of the Arts in America.—Among the pleasing evidences of the rapid progress of the useful arts, in the United States, which are continually falling in our way, we have now the pleasure to announce to our readers, that a gentleman of our acquaintance, who has long been engaged in the enterprize, has completely succeeded in producing a superior quality of that most useful and important article CAST-STEEL. This is made by a new process on principles discovered by our friend, and at a *much cheaper rate*, than by any process hitherto known. A specimen of this steel, of a quality certainly as good as any ever imported, is now in our possession, and we learn that the rights of the discovery are duly secured. Like every other *new* thing, it must struggle awhile, probably with difficulties, especially as the inventor has not the capital necessary to put the system into actual and extensive operation. There can be no doubt, however, that this will soon be done, or that it is capable of producing such a supply of steel, from our own ores, as to put an effectual stop to all importations. We hazard nothing in saying, that the gentleman who has effected this grand discovery, the result of many years' study, and experimenting, will reap a rich harvest of honors and emoluments from his labors. This is as it should be, and we rejoice at the result.—*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

A substantial Jury.—The twenty-two gentlemen who composed a late grand jury of Hancock county, in Georgia, averaged two hundred nine and a half pounds each.

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been sworn in as executors to the last will of David Caldwell, deceased, at November term last, do hereby notify all those having claims against the deceased to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

John W. Caldwell,
Robert Caldwell.

Guilford, N. C.
April 29th, 1825. } 72—3w

THE MUSEUM
Of Foreign Literature and Science.

THIS work, as its title implies, is composed of selections from foreign journals. A few words may show that is however far from being adverse to our institutions or literature—and that, on the contrary, it may have an important effect in preventing the dessemination of doctrines in discordance with the principles upon which our society is constituted. Some of the British Reviews and Magazines are reprinted in this country exactly as they appear at home, and they, as well as those which are not published here, embrace much matter of little interest and no advantage to our readers—and which is not unfrequently fitted to vitiate their literary taste, their morals, or their political principles. But while it cannot be denied that there is in all these foreign Journals a large part which consists of details and speculations which are uninteresting to American readers, or mischievous in their political or moral tendency, it is equally certain that a considerable portion of their contents is of general application and of interest and value, and that they embrace much that is in a very high degree interesting and curious—practical, sound and able—refined and elegant; much that will excite thought and refine the imagination—that will "raise the genius and mend the heart." And when we consider that the greatest philosophers and statesmen as well as poets, critics and other men of literature, now find the *periodical press* the channel through which their opinions can be conveyed with the greatest certainty and effect to the greatest number of men, it will appear very evident, that a knowledge of what is thus written and done abroad in necessary to the successful cultivation of our own literature, and important to the politician, scholar and man of business, as well as to him who reads only for amusement.

To persons who reside at a distance from the great depositories of New Books and Inventions, a work conducted upon this plan is peculiarly important, as affording to them an opportunity of keeping pace, in some degree, with the progress of knowledge, at a very trifling expense of money or time.

When it is added, that most of the literature of the day is not easily accessible in any other than this form to our *families*, it will readily be acknowledged that a work conducted upon the plan of the MUSEUM *may be* in a considerable degree interesting and valuable. How far this Journal has been successful in indeavoring to merit these appellations, must be determined by the public; and the rapid increase of the subscription list is the most gratifying proof of success.

Terms of Publication

The MUSEUM is published by E. Littell, Philadelphia. A number appears every month—and the subscription price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every subscriber, *so long as he continues to pay in advance.*

The Museum began in July, 1822,—and all the back numbers may be obtained on the above conditions.

☞ Subscriptions for this work received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

May 10. 7tf

1200 lbs. Bacon,
3 firkins Lard,
12 barrels Shad and Herring,
For sale by
Thos. Clancy & Co.
April 19. 70—